









- Newborn characteristics
- Care and feeding of the newborn
- Behavioral cues
- Signs of illness

Newborn Appearance

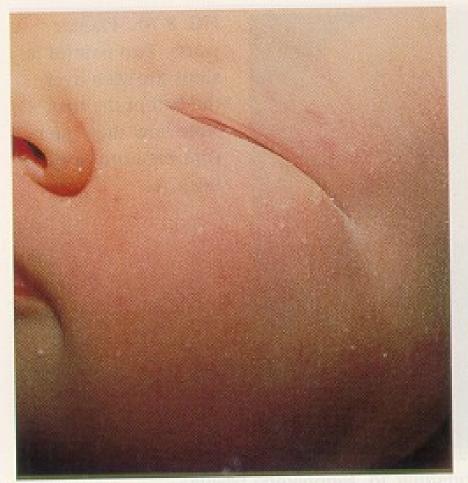
- **Molding**
- **Vernix**
- **Fontanels anterior and posterior**
 - Lip Blisters
 - **Fingernails**
 - 🐓 Skin Neonatal Acne, Milia
- **Eyes red and puffy**



Milia



Particularly common around eyes and midface





Neonatal Acne



Red papules and pustules





- Hair Newborn hair will be replaced in a few weeks and change color
- Genitals swollen breasts, scrotum, labia
- **W** Hiccups are normal
- Sneezes

Senses

- Touch promotes bonding and comforting
- Sight sees best 8-12 inches
 - Hearing excellent at birth
 - Good sense of smell
 - Can smell mother's breastmilk
 - **Good sense of taste**





Rooting

Startle caused by loud noises or position changes

Sucking

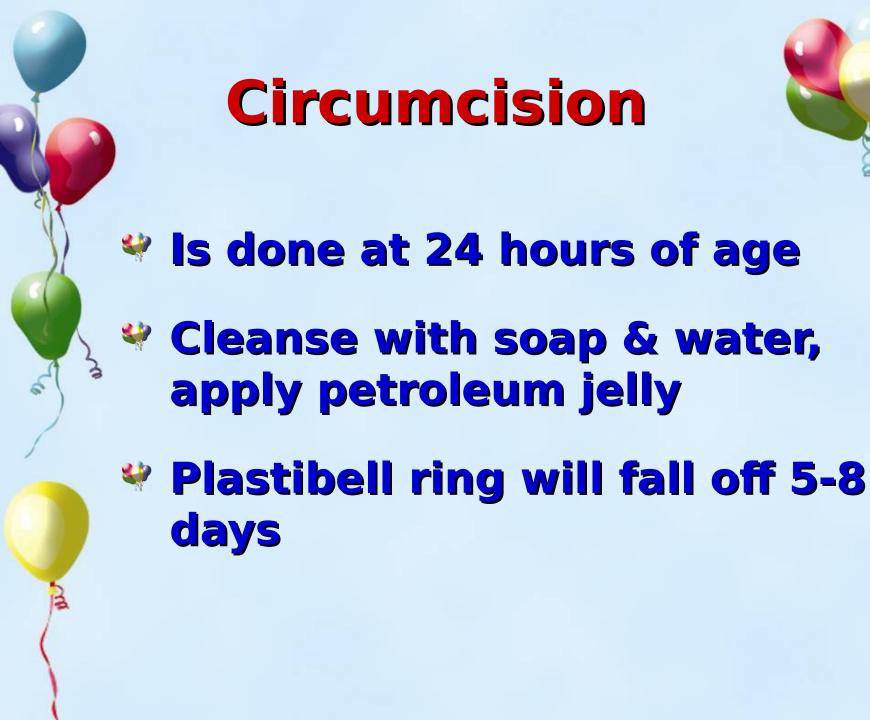
Grasp - baby has tight finger grasp

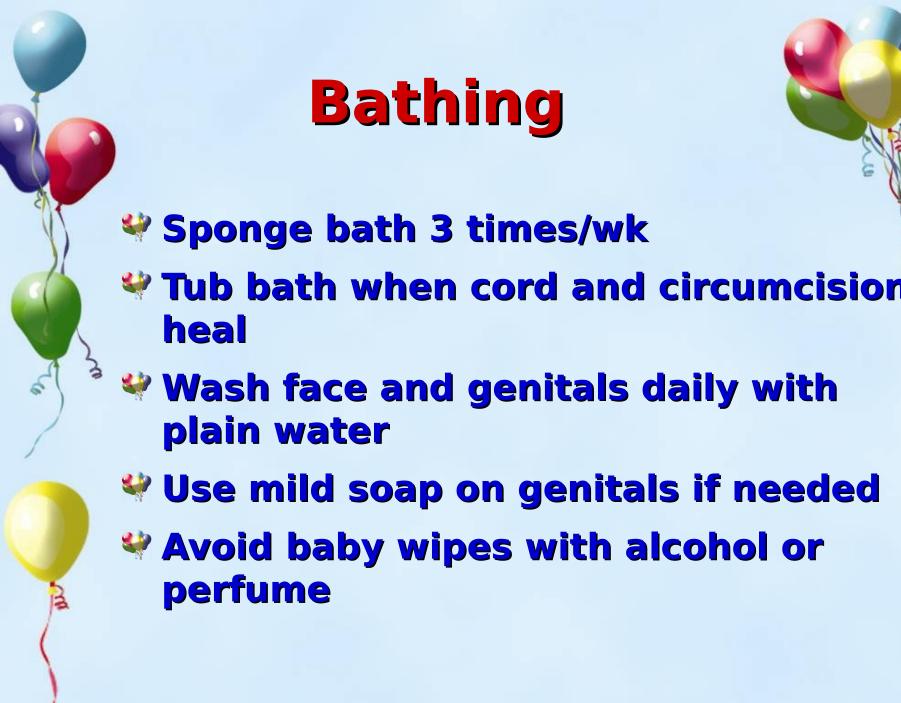


Umbilical Cord



- Fold diaper below cord
 - ₩ Will fall off in 10-14 days
 - Do not give full bath until it falls off









- Hunger pangs
- Diaper rash pain
- Colic (stomach ache)
- Be calm and patient
- Do not shake baby
- **Know signs of emergencies**



Nutrition



- **Breast feeding**
- **Bottle feeding**
- **Solid foods**
- **Good nutrition habits**





- Protects against allergies
- Easily digested
- Decreases diaper rash
- Encourages bonding
- Decrease diarrhea or constipation

Benefits to mother

- Convenient
- Promotes weight loss
- Less expensive
- Promotes bonding



- NEVER MICROWAVE! use warm water to warm formula
- **W** Hold your baby for every feeding
- Keep baby's head higher than their body
- **Brush baby's lips lightly with bottle nipple**
- Place nipple gently in baby's mouth
- Keep milk in the nipple by tilting the bottle down towards the baby
- **NEVER PROP A BOTTLE, YOUR BABY MAY CHOKE!**





- 8 (4 ounce) baby bottles and caps
- 8 nipples
- Bottle and nipple brush for cleaning
- 1 quart measuring cup
- **Formula**
 - Wait until you see what type of formula your baby likes before buying a lot
 - Plan on around 70 ounces of formula to start



- **Value of the Cloth vs. Disposable**
 - Cloth diapers, diaper service, disposable
- Diaper rash
 - Dermatitis vs. Yeast
 - Cleansing
 - Wipe front to back
 - Avoid wipes as they may irritate skin
 - Use warm water to wash skin
 - Use ointment as needed



Well Baby Check Ups



- **Regularly scheduled visits**
 - Physical exam
 - Interview
- Immunizations are scheduled at these visits
 - Ask for advice on caring for immunization site

Stools

- **Meconium the first stool**
 - Sticky, greenish-black
- Normal yellow-green seedy, mustard-like, soft stool
- Diarrhea stools > 3 times/hour, watery with no consistency
- Constipation infrequent, hard, pellet-like



Temperature



- **Normal**
 - Rectal 98.6-99.6
 - Axillary (armpit) 97.6-99.0
 - Ear thermometer after 2 years old
- Comfort baby should have one more layer than is comfortable for adult





Protect your baby from infection

Shaken baby syndrome

Never handle your baby roughly

Second hand smoke

Limit exposure





Fever is the first line of defense against disease

₩ Home treatment

- Take temperature
- Increase fluid intake
- Tepid baths if fever over 104 F (no alcohol baths)
- Give appropriate dose of acetaminophen, no aspirin





- Fever or sluggishness
- Pale or flushed
- Irritable, constant crying
- Poor appetite
- Unusual vomiting
- Diarrhea

- Area of redness, swelling, increased warmth
- Rash with pus, presence of foul odor
- Yellow or green runny nose
- Wet or rattling cough



Emergency Signs



- **No Pulse or Breath**
- **Major Injury**
- **Choking**
- **Unconsciousness**

Source: Taking Care of Your Child (5th Ed) Pantell, Fries



Emergency Signs cont.



- **Active Bleeding**
- Stupor, Drowsiness, or Lethargy
- **Disorientation**
- **Shortness of Breath**

Source: Taking Care of Your Child (5th Ed) Pantell, Fries



Emergency Signs cont.

- Severe Pain
- **Poisoning**
- **Seizures**
- **Fever**

Source: Taking Care of Your Child (5th Ed) Pantell, Fries





The sudden unexplained death of a baby under one year of age



- Congenital defect?
- Environmental effects?

Reduce SIDS risk

- Get early and regular prenatal care
- Put baby on back to sleep
- Use firm mattress, no soft bedding or toys
- Avoid overheating baby's room
- Avoid second hand smoke



- http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ (general pregnancy and health)
- http://www.healthfinder.gov (general pregnancy and health)
- http://www.modimes.org/ (general pregnancy, baby and health)
- http://familydoctor.org/ (general pregnancy, baby and health)
- http://mama.modimes.org/ (general pregnancy,baby and health)
- http://www.childbirth.org/ (childbirth)



- http://www.4women.org/(women's health,nutrition and birth control)
- http://www.lalecheleague.org/ (breast-feeding)
- http://www..plannedparenthood.org (birth control)
- http://www.gotmom.org (breast-feeding)
- http://healtheforces.org (military and health care)



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